



# MICHIGAN FARMER AND STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

mal of this class in the United States. There will be a system of advanced registry, as adopted by the Dutch-Friesian Association, kept up by the new organization, and this will be in charge of Mr. S. D. Hoxie of Whitehouse, N. Y.

This probably ends a long and sometimes bitter controversy, and places the breed of cattle represented by the new organization on a more substantial basis than ever before in their history.

No one can become a member of the association who is not a breeder and a citizen of the United States, and only members can have cattle registered. Imported animals are subject to a fee of \$25 for registry, and must also pass an inspection. On animals bred in this country the registry fee will be \$1 each.

## WOOL-GROWERS IN COUNCIL.

The National Wool-Growers' Association, composed of representatives of the various State Associations, met in St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday last. President Columbus Delano called the meeting to order, and President Hill of the Cotton and Wool Exchange, and Acting Mayor Geo. W. Allen, made addresses of welcome to the delegates.

The roll-call showed the following delegations in attendance:

Vermont—Samuel James, E. M. Bissell, Albert Chapman.

New York—E. Townsend.

Michigan—H. H. Hinds and D. P. Dewey.

Ohio—David Harper, John Powell and Hon. Geo. L. Converse.

Pennsylvania—John McDowell, W. A. Heriot and J. C. McNary.

Arizona—H. Fulton.

Missouri—H. V. Pugley, G. H. Wallace and L. L. Seiler.

Illinois—A. M. Garland.

Texas—Hon. Wm. Vernon, E. S. Foster and J. M. Frost.

Nebraska—P. Jansen.

Tennessee—E. M. Jones.

Secretary Chapman read his report and the minutes of the meeting held in Chicago, September, 1883. From the report it appeared that the receipts for the last year were \$650 35, and the expenditures \$800. The deficit was caused by the neglect of the State Associations to pay their assessments. The minutes and reports were accepted as read.

At the afternoon session the following permanent committees were announced:

On resolutions—Hon. Geo. L. Converse of Ohio, Hon. Jno. McDowell of Pennsylvania, E. M. Bissell of Vermont, H. H. Hinds of Michigan, John M. Frost of Texas.

On revision of the constitution—W. A. Patterson of Pennsylvania, F. Jamon of Nebraska, T. S. Foster of Texas, E. Townsend of New York and G. H. Wallace of Missouri.

This committee was appointed in accordance with a motion to that effect made in the morning, the committee to report at the next annual meeting.

Hon. Norman J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, was then introduced, and made an address to the Convention. The former officers of the Association were elected, namely: Columbus Delano President, Albert Chapman Secretary and C. H. Bell Treasurer. Three new members of the executive committee were elected, as follows: D. P. Dewey, Michigan; E. Townsend, New York; G. H. Wallace, Missouri. John M. Miller of Washington Co., Pa., was elected Vice-President by acclamation.

After some discussion on various subjects, the Association adjourned until Thursday morning. Reports so far received are very meager, and we expect to get fuller summaries of the business transacted before our next issue.

## THE BLACK ARMY WORM.

TAWAS CITY, May 29, 1885.  
To the President of the Agricultural College.

DEAR SIR.—The farmers are very much troubled here by a large black worm I send you some to make you understand how greatly obliged to you if you would tell me their name, (technical) and also some remedy if not too much trouble. They are some like the army worm in habit, eating everything that is green.

Yours truly,  
A. H. ROLLIN.

ANSWER BY PROF. COOK.  
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Mich., May 29, 1885.  
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The "Black Army Worm," *Agrotis* *fennica*, which appeared last year at Bay City, Bridgeport, Saginaw, Big Rapids and Traverse City, has again put in an appearance.

The communication from Tawas City shows that it is no less destructive than it was last year. We now know that it is single brooded. The moths appear in June, lay their eggs at the base of grass stems, and soon die. The larvae hatch in early spring, eat every green thing in garden and field, and so are of immense damage to early garden crops.

Mr. F. W. Grinnell writes me that he first noticed them this year on May 19th. He finds that a fine large flock of young Plymouth Rock fowls keep the insects well in check. Doubtless any other breed of fowls would do as well. The young chicks do little or no injury to the garden and are so valuable aids to the gardener in overcoming this pest, which otherwise is sure ruination to the garden.

A. J. COOK.

Eleven car loads of Oregon cattle—400 head arrived at Chicago on the 29th, having made the distance from Huntington, Ore., to Com. Bluff, Ia., 1,414 miles in 65 hours and 40 minutes.

## THE ALBION SPRING TOOTH HARROW AND CULTIVATOR.

It is with pleasure we call attention of our readers to the Albion Spring Tooth Cultivator and Spring Tooth Harrow. Pioneers in the wheel harrow trade, they have steadily maintained their place at the front, and though their competitors have been numerous and "foemen worthy of their steel," and the fight hotly contested, their trade-to-day is greater than the combined trade of all other wheel harrows in the market, a record with scarcely a equal in agricultural implements. Their success has been honestly earned by building good goods, finishing them well, and having the correct principle on the start. The old No. 8, of which we present a cut, is too well known to need any description, as well as the

other States, and is as well a perfect fallow cultivator. Having three sections and 15 teeth in fallow, the outside teeth run behind the wheel, so that the ground is all worked, and no wheel marks can be seen; there being three sections, it is perfectly adjustable to the ground. In corn the center section is removed, which leaves one of the finest corn cultivators in the world, has plenty of swing so it can be pushed out to dodge a hill of the mark, and is furnished with shields so that it can be run close to the smallest corn without covering, thus cutting out the weeds close to the hill while corn is small without injuring the corn. Our readers know this is of the utmost importance, and practical farmers say the increase in yield on 15 acres will pay the cost of the cultivator. It is easily handled, either side can be raised independently,

allowing either wheel to run in a furrow, and a man or boy large enough to use a hand cultivator can cultivate ten acres per day better than half that amount can be done with a hand cultivator. It also has a first class seeding attachment, so that it combines a corn cultivator, a field cultivator, and seeder, for the same price as a drill or seeder alone.

The Albion Manufacturing Company's goods are finely finished, well made, and their popularity is evidenced by the fact that in spite of dull times their factory is crowded to its utmost capacity, and even then have been obliged to work over

allowing either wheel to run in a furrow, and a man or boy large enough to use a hand cultivator can cultivate ten acres per day better than half that amount can be done with a hand cultivator. It also has a first class seeding attachment, so that it combines a corn cultivator, a field cultivator, and seeder, for the same price as a drill or seeder alone.

In addition to the solid frame No. 8 the Albion Manufacturing Company have this year built a new Spring Tooth Cultiva-

tator known as the No. 10, a cut of which we give above. This is especially adapted to the corn growing section of this and

allowing either wheel to run in a furrow, and a man or boy large enough to use a hand cultivator can cultivate ten acres per day better than half that amount can be done with a hand cultivator. It also has a first class seeding attachment, so that it combines a corn cultivator, a field cultivator, and seeder, for the same price as a drill or seeder alone.

JUDGE BREWER of the U. S. District Court at Des Moines, Iowa, has rendered a decision sustaining the validity of the Glidden barb wire patent, now held by Washburn & Moen, as against the Farmers' Protective Association. The Glidden barb is the one in almost universal use. Another barb wire case decided at the same time was brought up on the Putnam machine patent, it being claimed that this was infringed by what is known as the Kenny machine. The court held that the two machines were radically distinct and different, and that the Putnam patent was not infringed by the Penny machine. The latter case goes to the U. S. Supreme Court on appeal.

A. J. COOK.

This is the very appropriate name given to the imported Exmoor pony Stallion owned by Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons of Walkerville, Ont., of which we give an illustration this week. This is the very fine breed of ponies known, a cut as large or a little larger than a Shetland, and much finer finished. Dandy stands 13 hands in height, weighs about 900 pounds, is a beautiful bay color with black points, and is the biggest horse for his size we ever saw, beautifully formed, and free from the slightest blemish. He is now at Messrs. Walker & Sons' branch farm in Greenfield, Wayne County, where he will be kept for the season.

## DANDY.

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J. A. MANN, the live stock auctioneer

now at Kalamazoo, goes to Minneapolis, Minn., to conduct an important sale of imported Holstein-Friesian cattle on June 4th.

ATLANTIC COLLEGE, IOWA.

We were shown to-day a specimen of Cotswold wood, which measured 18 inches in length. It came from a fleece

which weighed 16 pounds, and was raised by C. Wallington, of Roxford.

FRANK HUCKER is one of the earnest

(Continued on eighth page.)



Imported Exmoor Pony Stallion Dandy. Property of Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville, Ont.

## SHEEP SHEARINGS.

Shiawassee County Wool-Growers' and Sheep-Breeders' Association Shearing at Vernon.

The second annual sheep shearing festival of the Shiawassee County Sheep-Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association was held at the farm of L. Van Alstine in Vernon Village on April 23. The day was a pleasant one and the sheep-breeders of the county were well represented by about 100 registered and grade Merino sheep. The sheep shorn would compare favorably with those at the State festival and the table shows that heavier fleeces were clipped. Owing to sickness the Secretary was present but a few minutes and hence the brevity of this report, which was mislaid after its reception at this office.

NAME OF OWNER.	BREEDER.	NAME.	SIRE.	Label No.	AGE.	WEIGHT.	GROWTH.	WEIGHT OF CARCASS.	WEIGHT OF HEAD.
C. Hubbard & Son.	F. L. E. Moore.	Centennial	Major	363	4	1344	871	125	15
C. Hubbard & Son.	A. Walker.	Wood	Van Winkle	126	4	66	375	9	10
C. Hubbard & Son.	F. L. E. Moore.	Napoleon	Baeker	236	6	1575	528	23	04
P. Brown.	George Stuart.	Tommy	Tommy	171	3	142	325	04	01
P. Brown.	D. P. Dewey.	Victor	Victor	122	3	121	314	19	01
L. W. & O. Barnes.	A. P. Towzer.	Elijah	Elijah	249	5	120	300	17	02
L. W. & O. Barnes.	L. W. & O. Barnes.	Stunner	J. T. Stickney	307	4	1354	864	34	00
C. Hubbard & Son.	R. C. Reed.	Major 618	Major	100	8	994	365	23	00
C. Hubbard & Son.	R. C. Reed.	Major 100	Major 100	100	12	115	354	23	11
C. Hubbard & Son.	R. C. Reed.	Napoleon	8	1	370				
C. Hubbard & Son.	R. C. Reed.	Tom	A. E. M. 233	280	8	78	402	11	02
C. Hubbard & Son.	R. C. Reed.	Buster	L. P. Clark	131	2	95	350	18	12
C. Hubbard & Son.	R. C. Reed.	L. P. Clark	D. P. Dewey	287	4	125	328	25	06
C. Hubbard & Son.	R. C. Reed.	Hayes	J. L. B. B.	114	3	79	378	19	03
C. Hubbard & Son.	R. C. Reed.	Index	Prince Bismarck	14	1	91	315	11	00
C. Hubbard & Son.	R. C. Reed.	Success	Monarch	14	1	91	315	11	00
C. Hubbard & Son.	R. C. Reed.	Don Juan	D. J. Wright	94	4	128	371	27	00
C. Hubbard & Son.	R. C. Reed.	Wa Ball	Balle 84	84	4	118	371	25	00
C. Hubbard & Son.	R. C. Reed.	Prince Bismarck	62	1	654	368	15	00	
C. Hubbard & Son.	R. C. Reed.	Eclipse	Major 200	129	1	654	365	15	00
C. Hubbard & Son.	R. C. Reed.	Princess	Major 200	129	1	654	365	15	00
C. Hubbard & Son.	R.								





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P. B. BROMFIELD,  
Manager of Eastern Office,  
21 Park Row, New York.The Michigan Farmer  
—AND—  
STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1885.

This Paper is entered at the Detroit Post-office as second class matter.

## WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 23,596 bu., against 30,264 bu., the previous week, and 44,062 bu. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments for the week were 100,141 bu. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 685,516 bu., against 776,949 last week and 147,973 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The visible supply of this grain on May 23 was 36,708,106 bu., against 37,042,169 the previous week, and 17,978,565 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 274,063 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending May 23 were 606,257 bu., against 537,192 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 5,199,428 bu., against 439,692 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1884.

The wheat market was more active the past week, but values were weak and irregular and declined from day to day until they reached the lowest point held within the past six weeks. Thursday was the last day at which spot wheat sold at a dollar, and all grades of both spot and futures are now quoted under that figure. The sales for the week, which represent only five days, as Memorial Day was observed as a holiday, comprised 67 cars of spot and 1,306,000 bu. of futures. The week closed Friday with a panicky feeling among operators, and still lower prices regarded as inevitable. Yesterday this market opened at a decline, was weak and panicky all day, and finally closed at the lowest figures reached. Considerable trading was done, the sales being 25 cars of spot and 41,000 bu. of futures. Some dealers on the bear side professed to believe that values will decline 10c per bu. before hard-pen is reached. The Chicago market was weak and lower under heavy receipts and light demand. The market closed very unsettled, and 1c below Friday's price. No. 2 red closed at 92c and No. 3 at 88¢ per bu. Markets were weak all over the country.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from May 12 to June 1:

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 3.
white.	white.	red.	red.
May 11.	1 08 14	1 02	—
12.	1 08 14	1 02	—
13.	1 08 14	1 02	—
14.	1 08 14	1 01 14	—
15.	1 08 14	1 01 14	—
16.	1 08 14	1 01 14	—
17.	1 08 14	1 01 14	—
18.	1 08 14	1 01 14	—
19.	1 08 14	1 01 14	—
20.	1 08 14	1 01 14	—
21.	1 08 14	1 01 14	—
22.	1 08 14	1 02	—
23.	1 08 14	1 01 14	—
24.	1 08 14	1 01 14	—
25.	1 08 14	1 01 14	—
26.	1 08 14	1 01 14	—
27.	1 08 14	1 01 14	—
28.	1 08 14	1 01 14	—
29.	1 08 14	1 01 14	—
30.	1 08 14	1 01 14	—
31.	1 08 14	1 01 14	—
June 1.	97	97	97

The following statement gives the closing figures on No. 1 white each day of the past week for the various dates:

June	July	Aug.
Tuesday.....	1 01 14	1 02 14
Wednesday.....	99 14	1 00 14
Thursday.....	1 00 14	1 01 14
Friday.....	—	96 14
Saturday.....	97	97
Monday.....	97	97

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were as follows:

June	July	Aug.
Tuesday.....	1 01 14	1 02 14
Wednesday.....	99 14	1 00 14
Thursday.....	99 14	1 00 14
Friday.....	95 14	1 00 14
Saturday.....	95 14	1 00 14
Monday.....	97	97

Throughout the northwest rainfall has been quite general, and the general appearance of spring crop is promising. The promise of the winter wheat crop is no better than previously reported, and in particular States the winter wheat is reported to be worse. Not one winter wheat State will have an average crop, and some of the most important will not exceed over 60 per cent. California expects half a crop if the drought which prevails over a large section is broken up by a general rain. In Missouri, Kansas and Illinois the winter wheat is in bad shape, and large areas have been plowed up and planted to corn. Stocks of old wheat, however, are said to be large in most of the States.

As to the outlook abroad, in Germany the promise of the growing crop is fair although backward. In Great Britain the conditions are about the same, with the weather of the past week very fine. In Holland the weather is cold and the crops very backward. In Austro-Hungary, which has been suffering from drought, a general rainfall has brightened the prospects of the farmers somewhat. Upper Hungary has suffered from frosts. In the south of Spain the wheat crop has suffered greatly from drought. The Egyptian

crop is not so good as last year, and will soon be ready for market. The Algerian crop is a fine one. The grain crops in Southern Russia are all suffering from drought.

British India wheat was very dull and lower. The threatened war advanced freights so much that shipments were stopped for a time. The exports of wheat from Bombay for Great Britain from January 1st to April 22, 1885, amounted to 5,141,819 against 2,057,057 bu. for the corresponding period in 1884.

The imports of flour and wheat into the United Kingdom from August 25, 1884, to May 9, 1885, have been equal to 98,651,840 bushels of wheat. The farmers' deliveries of home grown wheat during the same period have been equal to 44,311,473 bu. of wheat, making the total supply in 37 weeks 142,963,113 bushels against 148,000,000 bushels estimated consumption during the same period, which is on the basis of 4,000,000 bushels per week for 37 weeks. The home wheat crop of 1884 was placed about 73,000,000 bushels for consumption for food, which is placed annually at 298,000,000 to 310,000,000 bushels.

There are about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat left in storage, and 1,000,000 bushels of flour in storage.

Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:

Creamery, fancy.....18 21 19  
Creamery, choice.....16 01 17  
Creamery, prime.....13 13 16  
Creamery, ordinary.....13 12 16

State half-firk tuns and palms, fancy.....17 12 17  
State half-firk tuns, etc., fair to good.....15 12 16  
State, half-firk tuns, etc., ordinary.....13 12 16

State, Welsh, choice.....14 12 16

State, Welsh, prime.....14 12 16

State, Welsh, ordinary.....12 13 16

Western imitation creamery, choice.....14 12 15

Western, half fine, prime.....12 13 15

Western dairy, good.....10 11 12

Western dairy, ordinary.....8 9 10

Western factory, fair to good.....8 9 10

Western factory, ordinary.....6 7 8

Western imitation creamery, choice.....13 12 15

Western, half fine, prime.....12 13 15

Western dairy, good.....10 11 12

Western dairy, ordinary.....8 9 10

Western factory, fair to good.....8 9 10

Western factory, ordinary.....6 7 8

Western imitation creamery, choice.....13 12 15

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Western imitation creamery, choice.....13 12 15

Western, half fine, prime.....12 13 15

Western dairy, good.....10 1

June 2, 1885.

## THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

right arm broken, left wrist seriously injured, and other hand bruised. The lad had been swimming in the previous day, and it is surmised he was swimming and "took a header" from the gallery with results as above.

**Bellvale Breeze:** (M. Shelton), a farmer near here, has just finished digging about 100 bushels of potatoes and pronounced them much better than any dug up all the usual time. Several farmers who have heretofore tried the art of leaving their potatoes in the ground over winter, the deep snows so covering them that there has been no danger of freezing. The plan has not only worked well, three crops have been raised from "volunteers" potatoes missed in digging and remaining in the soil. These would grow, and in some cases have yielded 300 to 400 bushels to the acre for two years in succession. Just how long this freedom from the trouble of plowing will continue cannot be said, but time will tell, as these farmers propose to try it again on the ground this year.

## Foreign.

Silvery is to be abolished in Brazil.

Emperor William, of Germany, is seriously ill.

There were 183 deaths from cholera in Calcutta in the two weeks ending April 4th.

The condition of the homes of the poor in Ireland is pronounced by Sir Charles Dilke a disgrace to the age.

M. Charles Roger, the statesman, father of the Belgian constitution, is dead. He was born in St. Quentin in 1800.

It is said that one of the Czar's most intimate and confidential advisers in all matters affecting England is Mr. Heath, the English tutor of the czarovich.

Victor Hugo was buried at the Pantheon yesterday. The volatile Frenchmen have indulged in several characteristic riots since the death of the great poet-patriot over the question of interment, the Catholic clergy protesting against his being buried there.

The Russian ship "Vityaz" of Kronstadt, 1,494 tons, is said to have piped to quarters, and made every preparation for action when the British man-of-war Agamemnon entered that harbor on May 6th. No explanation was made by the Russian commander, and it was taken as a mark of respect by the British, but a single gun was fired by the British lion was prepared to "take back."

Philadelphia and its accouments \$200,000. The bank held of a wholesale recently died, by him.

Our nearly total and communities.

State and did thousands of acres horses and stock and several lives

in New Mexico have been lost by their owners, we are away for a week and reported days, over very

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elated Land For Sale Cheap.

Twenty thousand acres of land in Glad-

win County, Michigan. Good soil, good wa-

ter, and one of the most healthy counties in the State.

particular inquiries of Eugene Foster, agent

for the State of Gladwin, or for

BUFTON & RUSTIN, Bay City, Mich.

were furnished on application.

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June 2, 1885.

## Poetry.

## TRUE LOVE.

There is true love, and yet you may  
Have lingering doubts about it,  
I'll tell the truth, and simply say  
That life's a blank without it.  
There is a love both true and strong,  
A love that falters never;  
It lives and suffers wrong,  
But lives and loves forever.

Such love is found but once on earth—  
The heart cannot rest it;  
From whence it comes, or why its birth,  
The tongue may never tell its  
This love is mine, in spite of all—  
This love I fondly cherish;  
The earth may sink, the skies may fall,  
This love will never perish.

It is love that cannot die,  
But, like the soul, immortal,  
And it cleaves the starry sky  
And passes through the portal.  
This is the love that comes to stay—  
All other loves are fleeting;  
And when they come just turn away—  
It is but Cupid cheating.

—A.C.

## L'AMOUR QUI RIE.

Love me little and love me long;  
Is the idle theme of a silly song;  
Love me much for a night and a day  
Is what I say.

Love is fleeting and comes and goes,  
Whence and whither there's no one knows;  
How and why twas as hard to guess,  
Be it no or yes.

Love me as long as love may last,  
Love me no more when love is past,  
Love me just for a day and a night  
While love is bright.

Kiss when kisses are sweet and new;  
What were kissing a whole life through;  
Love me till the fancy fly.  
Then, love, good-by.

—M. F.

## Miscellaneous.

## DELL'S CREMONA.

Phillip Dell was a retired tea importer of very ample means. He was a bachelor, and was troubled neither by domestic nor business cares. Most men living alone and without family ties would have felt life to be somewhat wearisome, but Dell had no fault to find with this world. The secret of his great happiness was that he had a hobby, and was able to ride it to his heart's content. He was a connoisseur and collector, not of paintings, bric-a-brac, or china, but of fiddles. He possessed over 200 violins, which he had hunted for and purchased in almost every corner of Europe. When in trade Dell had been a renowned tea taster, but in the opinion of those best able to judge was not equally qualified to test the merits of a violin. The consequence was that he had been grossly imposed on, and had spent several thousand pounds in acquiring a number of instruments of little or no value. The conviction that his judgment in this matter was not infallible had at last dawned upon Dell himself, and he was now very chary of adding to his collection. Indeed, so far as numbers went, he might well have been satisfied, because as soon as his door was opened the fiddles in his hall first attracted your notice, and there was scarcely a room in his house in which they were not conspicuous. Now, though Dell was aware that he had frequently bought valuable instruments under the impression that they were Stainers, and that on more than one occasion he had given nearly £100 for some old fiddle which turned out to be a Klotz worth £5 to £10, it must not be supposed that he was dissatisfied with his collection. Nor had he reason to be, as he was the happy possessor of one gen of the first water, which was able to redeem even its companions from insignificance by conferring celebrity upon their owner. By some fortunate chance Dell had acquired a remarkably fine Stradivarius, a genuine instrument, of magnificent tone, which, many competent critics affirmed to be the finest specimen known of the great master's handwork. There was no doubt whatever about the authenticity of this famous violin, as it had been seen and played on by many of the most celebrated performers in Europe who when they came to London obtained an introduction to Mr. Dell that they might inspect his matchless Cremona. To do Dell justice, on such occasions he was always very willing to afford the curious the gratification they sought. Time after time he had been offered £500 for his Cremona, and one wealthy virtuoso had been eager to buy it at a price very far exceeding that sum, but the owner never for a moment entertained any of these proposals. Dell, himself in more than easy circumstances, used to listen with a certain grim amusement to those who thought that £500 would be an inducement to him to part with that possession which gave his life its greatest value. Though it would have been otherwise inferred by any one entering his house, Dell was no musician; he did not even possess an ear, and merely by his sense of hearing could not have distinguished between Joachim performing on the Cremona and some amateur scraping on one of his cracked Klotzes. Why one who was destitute of all soul for music should still find his greatest pleasure in treasuring an instrument which could produce ethereal strains may perhaps be explained by those more deeply skilled in psychology than the present writer.

In this respect Dell presented a striking contrast to his cousin, Tom Hopkins, who, for an amateur, was a very fair performer on the violin. Tom's skill as a musician, however, was not on a par with his ambition, and though he practiced hard he did not rise above mediocrity. Unlike many amateurs, he had formed no false estimate of his proficiency. He was aware that he never received praise from those whose judgment could be valued, and though he was a very acceptable visitor at several suburban villas, when he occasionally called in the evening carrying his violin case, he did not attach much weight to the plaudits of the maiden members of these households; for he was a well-to-do widower, and more than commonly sus-

picious of attempt's to deprive him of his restored liberty. As he grew older Hopkins seemed only to become more attached to his favorite pursuit, and grudged neither money, pains, nor time in order to acquire the skill which had hitherto been denied him. Tom was one of those who coveted his cousin's famous Cremona. He had frequently tried to obtain it by offering the owner an almost fabulous price. Hopkins on several occasions had been permitted to play on the Stradivarius, and it appeared to him that when he held the grand instrument in his hand he became possessed of a new power, and that for the moment he was a true artist. Of course this belief was solely due to imagination, but in Hopkins it amounted to conviction, and his delusion may serve to extenuate slightly the very reprehensible conduct of which he was guilty in connection with the matter. If he had only his cousin's fiddle to play on Hopkins felt that he would be second to no violinist of the day, and by continually brooding over this idea the resolve to obtain it at length mastered him. Before resorting to any stratagem in order to get possession of the Cremona, he resolved to make another effort to purchase it fairly. Accordingly one evening, violin case in hand, on his return from some musical party, Hopkins called upon his cousin.

Capper replied by a wink, so knowing that Hopkins almost thought he must have divined his stratagem. Capper was evidently a clever man.

Dell was considerably surprised one night when Hopkins called on him accompanied by Mr. Capper. The violin maker was not unknown to Dell, who indeed had good reason to remember him, because, when less experienced than he now was, he had several times been "done" by him in the matter of old violins. Dell, however, harbored no resentment, and, as usual, was pleased to show his Cremona. No one had ever examined the famous fiddle with greater attention than Mr. Capper, and it gave Dell genuine pleasure to see how absorbed his guest was in admiration of it. While Hopkins talked to his cousin in another part of the room, Capper turned his back to them and made various marks on some small strips of paper, he had held concealed in his hand. He was very particular in marking the position of a small worm hole on the upper part of the neck. He carefully noted the places where the varnish was a little worn, and in about half an hour he had registered, either on paper or in his memory, every mark by which it was possible to identify the violin. Dell was unsuspicious and was in good spirits when at last he locked up his Cremona, thinking that Capper's long inspection was only an additional tribute paid to its unique excellence.

"I shall say £500 for it?" asked Hopkins at length.

"I should have thought you had said that often enough already," replied Dell. Hopkins seemed nervous, and he looked a little pale, he said:

"Will you take £1,000 for it?"

"No, no," replied Dell, as he took the violin from his cousin's hands and locked it up, lest the sight of it should encourage Hopkins to further extravagance. He witnessed for a short time Hopkins's emotion with feelings of pride and sympathy.

"I have often told you," he said, "that my Cremona is not for sale. You have made me the best offer for it I ever had; and, indeed, you have named a bigger sum than has ever, I believe, been given for a fiddle. But mine is not to be bought, if it were, Tom, my boy, you should have it. You needn't be down hearted about the matter, as you can easily get a Cremona for £500, a first-class instrument, though perhaps not quite so good as mine."

"It is yours I want," faltered Hopkins.

"And you see it is not to be had," rejoined his cousin, in a tone that sounded cruelly cynical to the other's ears.

Hopkins was silent for some time; he had done his utmost to get possession of the Cremona by fair means, and he was now trying to reconcile his conscience to the use of means which, to be the very mildest term that can be applied to them, must be called unfair.

"I suppose," he said at length, "that there have no objection if I bring a friend some night to see it?"

"None in the world," replied Dell. "I shall be glad to see him."

On his way home Hopkins, by various sophistries, tried to excuse the plan he had now resolved to adopt. What benefit, he said to himself, did Dell derive from the Cremona, seeing that he did not know one note from another, and would enjoy equally well hearing any other of the fiddles played on? It was a shame, almost a sin, for a man without musical taste to be the owner of perhaps the finest violin in the world. Besides, he did not intend to run away with the Cremona, like a thief, if ever Dell discovered his stratagem he would be ready to restore it. The consequences of discovery would doubtless be disagreeable, but the advantage was surely worth the risk. To remove any remaining qualms of conscience, Hopkins told himself that what he intended to do was merely to take the loan of the violin, without asking leave of the possessor, and, indeed, he gave Hopkins credit for possessing very small ability of any kind.

"Well," he said, "if you please yourself, I don't suppose you do any one any harm by your little weakness."

Hopkins was unusually silent and seemed nervous. After looking at him for a little Dell said:

"The violin is new; look within his ventre."

Dell was staggered by the assurance of the speaker, and after some twisting he succeeded in holding the fiddle to the light, so as to be able to see clearly through the sound holes. Then his experience told him that his visitor was right; what he held in his hands was only a counterfeit. In much bewilderment he laid down the violin and began to ponder. Gradually his puzzled expression disappeared, and a look of intelligence came into his face. He remembered the night on which Hopkins had come accompanied by Mr. Capper, a circumstance which had surprised him at the time, but which was more comprehensible now. He had been recently told that Hopkins was playing on a magnificient Cremona; he understood that, too.

"I understand, Mr. Capper, that you can make a very good copy of an old violin."

"Such a copy, sir, that you could not distinguish it from the original."

"Well," laughed Hopkins, "I won't come to you, Mr. Capper. When I want to buy an old fiddle."

The violin maker did not seem disconcerted, for he was astute, and could tell from Hopkins' face that he had come to do business.

"What can I do for you, sir?" he asked.

"Well," replied Hopkins, "I have, or least a friend of mine has, a Cremona, of which I want you to make me a fac-simile."

"Very good. Just look at that," said Mr. Capper, handing Hopkins what appeared to be an old Italian violin.

"That's a genuine Cremona," said Hopkins, as soon as he took the instrument into his hands.

"If it is I can get you the man who made it to make you one identically the same for £25. Why," exclaimed Mr. Capper enthusiastically, "I am the only man alive who can copy the red amber varnish of Stradivarius, and I would rather imitate him than an inferior maker, for between ourselves it is easier."

"You are the very man I want," said Hopkins, who was still admiring the perfect violin. "I dare say you have heard of Mr. Dell and his collection."

"I have had the pleasure of doing business with the gentleman."

"He has a wonderfully fine Stradivarius. By and by Dell said:

"I have heard so, and have often wished I could get a sight of it."

"I have called on you to-day for the very purpose of letting you see it. Mr. Dell is my cousin, and as I have taken a fancy to his Cremona, and he won't sell it, I want to get, if possible, a fac-simile of it. As I can't buy it, I wish, as the next best thing, to have one precisely like it. Now, Mr. Dell, if he knew it, would not permit a copy of the violin to be made, so all I can do is to give you the opportunity of examining it in his own house."

"That will be sufficient; the work of Stradivarius is so equal, and I am so well acquainted with it, that it will only be necessary for me to examine carefully Mr. Dell's Cremona in order to produce an exact copy of it; I have a good memory for particulars."

It was accordingly arranged that for a payment of £25 Mr. Capper should do the work that was required, and a night was fixed on which he was to accompany Hopkins to Dell's house in order to inspect the Cremona.

"Of course," said Hopkins, as he was leaving the shop, "you must keep this business a dead secret, as I wouldn't for a great deal that it ever reached Mr. Dell's ears."

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As Dell had not met his cousin for some weeks he was very pleased to see him when he called rather late one evening.

"You are still at the old game," said Dell, laughing, as he saw the violin case which Hopkins carried.

"I am never likely, now, to give up my love for music," said Hopkins, nervously.

Dell laughed again; although he knew nothing of music, he had a very poor opinion of his cousin's attainments, and, indeed, he gave Hopkins credit for possessing very small ability of any kind.

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"You have looked at it long enough for one night; let me look it up now," and then he took the fiddle out of his cousin's hands. Well might Hopkins tremble now, for Dell looked at the instrument lovingly. He turned it over in his hands, admiring its beautiful proportions. How familiar were the marks that time had traced upon it! He did not reckon the flaws, and set a positive value upon that little worm hole on the neck, a distinguishing sign by which he would have known his Cremona among a thousand. "I shall expect you to bring it to me as I should like to hear you play. Your affectionate cousin, PHILIP DELL." "P. S.—Don't forget your fiddle."

Then Dell wrote invitations to half a dozen of his friends for the same evening.

When Hopkins received his cousin's note he was considerably frightened. He reflected that if he either declined the invitation or did not bring the Cremona with him, Dell's suspicions might be aroused. He knew who the other guests were likely to be, and, as they had all recently seen and heard his misbegotten violin, it was impossible to take another in its stead. His fears, however, almost disappeared when he remembered that Dell had no ear, and considered the improbability of his being able to recognize the Cremona, owing to the alterations which had been made in its appearance, especially as he would be comparing it with one which bore all the old familiar marks. Hopkins was still deriving intense gratification from his practice on the Cremona, but it must not be supposed that his pleasure was unalloyed. He had bad no ear, and considered the impossibility of his being able to recognize the Cremona, owing to the alterations which had been made in its appearance, especially as he would be comparing it with one which bore all the old familiar marks. Hopkins was still deriving intense gratification from his practice on the Cremona, but it must not be supposed that his pleasure was unalloyed. He had bad no ear, and considered the impossibility of his being able to recognize the Cremona, owing to the alterations which had been made in its appearance, especially as he would be comparing it with one which bore all the old familiar marks. Hopkins was still deriving intense gratification from his practice on the Cremona, but it must not be supposed that his pleasure was unalloyed. He had bad no ear, and considered the impossibility of his being able to recognize the Cremona, owing to the alterations which had been made in its appearance, especially as he would be comparing it with one which bore all the old familiar marks. Hopkins was still deriving intense gratification from his practice on the Cremona, but it must not be supposed that his pleasure was unalloyed. He had bad no ear, and considered the impossibility of his being able to recognize the Cremona, owing to the alterations which had been made in its appearance, especially as he would be comparing it with one which bore all the old familiar marks. Hopkins was still deriving intense gratification from his practice on the Cremona, but it must not be supposed that his pleasure was unalloyed. He had bad no ear, and considered the impossibility of his being able to recognize the Cremona, owing to the alterations which had been made in its appearance, especially as he would be comparing it with one which bore all the old familiar marks. Hopkins was still deriving intense gratification from his practice on the Cremona, but it must not be supposed that his pleasure was unalloyed. He had bad no ear, and considered the impossibility of his being able to recognize the Cremona, owing to the alterations which had been made in its appearance, especially as he would be comparing it with one which bore all the old familiar marks. Hopkins was still deriving intense gratification from his practice on the Cremona, but it must not be supposed that his pleasure was unalloyed. He had bad no ear, and considered the impossibility of his being able to recognize the Cremona, owing to the alterations which had been made in its appearance, especially as he would be comparing it with one which bore all the old familiar marks. Hopkins was still deriving intense gratification from his practice on the Cremona, but it must not be supposed that his pleasure was unalloyed. He had bad no



(Continued from first page.)  
young farmers in the town of Oceola and has so well worked his little farm of 104 acres that he has been able to build the only brick house in town. It is well finished and a credit to his industry and good judgment. The value of tiling is appreciated by him for he has done much of it and intends to plant more hard dollars the same way (in the ground) the coming year. The only pure bred stock on the farm are some Poland Chinas that came from the herd of the Barnes Brothers of Byron. His 90 sheep and cattle are grades.

R. S. Wilcox is the owner of 270 acres of land, with good stylish frame house and substantial barns upon it; has a flock of 500 grade sheep and has accomplished the ownership of all in fee simple by a course of industry and integrity. The horses and grade cattle are the equal of any near him.

It may be recollected by some of the readers of my rambling notes that I was at Mr. Ben F. Batcheler's last June and gave short description of his little herd of Young Marys and referred to his system of in-breeding slightly. Without much repetition we will now give a more lengthy description of them, and their home. The farm is located in Oceola, and is distant from Howell, the county seat, seven-and-a-half miles, was first settled upon by Edwin Batcheler in 1837, and then comprised 160 acres of dry loam soil, such as is found on timbered openings. It has been added to by its present owner to the amount of 160 acres additional. The buildings, including four barns and other out-buildings, are of good size and well-painted, two of them being basement ones. The home residence is an unassuming cottage, and of unostentatious hospitality. It is approached through a handsome tree-lined avenue. The lawn in front is planted with evergreens, and tastefully arranged. The Shorthorn herd now comprises 10 head of breeding stock, nearly all of which are Young Marys. The Phyllis heifer, Beauty Noble 6th, is red in color, three years old, was got by 5th Duke of Acklam 41734 (bred by A. Remick), out of Beauty Noble 5th by Cassa's Duke of Richmond 23863, running to imp. Young Phyllis by Fairfax. The Duke of Acklam won the sweepstakes at St. Louis Fair in 1853, and is a Rose of Sharon; he was got by 4th Duke of Geneva (30058). Her produce is a fine young bull calved Feb. 11th, 1854, and got by Young Mary Duke. She was purchased in 1853 at the public sale at the late L. Palmer, of Sturgeson, Mo., at Dexter Park. At the same time the Young Mary heifer Mary Acklam was purchased. She was calved Feb., 1853 and got by 6th Duke of Acklam out of Lady Alma 2d by Star Duke of Oakdale 31192, and was in calf to Young Mary Duke. The red Geneva Rose is eight years old, was bred by John N. Bean, of Winchester, Ky., was got by Duke Geneva 23631, out of Forest Rose by Forest Napier 11973, running to imp. Young Mary by Fairfax. Of her produce we find in herd the fine year old Young Mary Rose, got by Young Mary Prince 34156 (Young Mary bull), and the four year old bull Young Mary Duke 45227, now at the head of the herd. He is a handsome deep red in color, is low set and compact, clean, bright eye, clean well cut up throat, and enormous back and loin, full ribbed, deep expansive chest denoting plenty of lung power, is a good handler and grand stock getter. By many he might perhaps be liked better if he had more length, and we ourselves think that in this respect he might be improved. As Mr. Batcheler has a laudable ambition to get to the front, and in the near future intends to show at the State Fair a herd of his own breeding, (not one showing the depth of his pocket-book), and one that will demonstrate his system of in-breeding, we will add that his paper read before the Breeders Association at Lansing, which has been published already in the FARMER, will give our readers an idea of the system he is pursuing. To show it still further we give a full pedigree of this bull. As already written, he is a Young Mary, he was bred by Mr. Batcheler, got by Waterloo Duke 34072, out of Geneva Rose by Duke Geneva 23631. Waterloo Duke was owned by Wm. & Alex. McPherson of Howell, and stood at the head of the older females in their herd, is a pure Bates, got by 4th Duke of Clarence (33657), out of imp. Oxford's Waterloo 5th by Duke of Athalstan (21568), etc. In still further tracing the pedigree we find in it such sires as Duke Geneva by 4th Duke Geneva 7631, out of Ophelia 4th by Joe Johnson 10294; Ophelia 3d by Airlie; Ophelia 1st by John O'Gault (1631), etc. Forest Napier was bred by Imp. General Napier 1856 (bred by Mr. Tor, England) and out of Imp. Forest Queen by Prince Christian 4129, of the Aylesby Herd. Gen. was by exported 2d Duke of Airlie (1900) out of Imp. Gem by Broker 709, Baltic, a Desembona bull by Imp. Yorkshire Maynard, out of Ruth by Rubber 2355. Princeton by Imp. Duke of Airlie (1730); dam, R. A. Alexander's Princess 4th by Revolution 1125. It is also well known that Imp. Young Mary has given a distinction to Shorthorns that trace to her, and originated a family whose fame and worth are almost world wide. The in-bred ones will now be noticed: The red heifer Young Mary Lass was calved April, 1852, was got by Young Mary Duke out of Young Mary Rose by Young Mary Prince, weighs 1,950 lbs., is little under size, symmetrical in form, has small head, straight lines, good loin and back, a handsome face, small waxy horns, and is a beauty. In March, 1853, Young Mary Rose gave the red and white bull Grand Imperial, which was considered by all who saw him to be a model animal, and was sold to Hillman Hesser & Co., of Greenville, Mich. In March, 1854, Young Mary Rose again produced a calf by the Young Mary Duke 45227, this time a heifer. In January, 1854, Geneva Rose gave a red bull got by Young Mary Duke 45227. As this fine animal and four of his in-bred stock are led out for inspection, we think that so far Mr. Batcheler's judgment in coupling cannot be found fault with, and we shall try to keep watch of their growth and improvement and his further efforts in this line of breeding.

The foundation of the small party of Merinos on this farm was made in the fall of 1853 by a purchase of 18 ewes and

ewe lambs from A. Angel of Ingham Co., that were bred by F. & L. E. Moore, E. J. & E. W. Hardy, and himself. His young stock ram Mogul, labeled B. F. Batcheler 106, was sired by E. C. E. Kellogg 57, dam a Rich and Hammond ewe labeled F. & L. E. Moore 277 and sired by A. J. Towner's Fortune 277. He is a very promising ram, and some of the best sheep-breeders must see much more in him for they have brought some of their choicest ewes to be coupled to him.

J. D. Botsford has a splendid farm house, fine barns, and owns 579 acres of good land. Has formerly kept 600 sheep, now has over 300 with 51 of them registered, all bred by J. Everts Smith and E. C. E. Kellogg. His two stock rams are Kellogg 57 and 69. His young son John, a lad of 13 years, gives promise of being a good sheep man. There are several head of thoroughbred Shorthorns in herd and some high grades. His young bull was got by Young Mary Duke 45227. His four year old colt was got by Pasacass out of a mare of Morgan blood.

Thomas Walker has taken and read the FARMER so long that he cannot remember the time when it was not welcome visitor. From a small beginning in his first start in life he has acquired a handsome property, has a farm of 240 acres that produces largely, while his commodious and well built barns and sheds for his hay, grain, 250 sheep and cattle, present in the distance the appearance of a little village.

A. M. Hetcheler owns 200 acres of land, more undulating, with good buildings and fences, keeps nine horses, 140 sheep and 20 head of grade cattle. As he has made the breeding of Poland Chinas somewhat of a specialty for four years, we find some well bred stock; his boar Superior was bred by L. W. & O. Barnes, of Byron, was sired by their U. S. A. 4399, out of Little Gem 5964. The Lady Marion was bred by L. K. Beach, was got by Curly 2391 out of Pride of Lake View by General Grant 1375. The whole breeding stock is well up to the standard, and all recorded in the Ohio Poland-China Record, while the piggy is large and convenient.

James Taft started on his present 150 acre farm some thirty-five years ago, is one of the enterprising farmers in the town, has good substantial farm buildings, and has recently erected a well arched piggery, corn house, shearing and wool room all combined, the work on which was done by his son. The grade cattle and driving horses are good, the flock of 100 sheep averaged a 75 clip this year, and is headed by a stock ram bred by E. A. Hubbell, of Hartland.

As we approach and get a view of the elegant residence occupied by Noah Taft we are tempted to stop and look at it and visit with its owner, who briefly and modestly tells us of the production of his 190 acre farm, of its being the old homestead, of the log house which was his boyhood's home, of the 42 bushels of wheat which he has raised to the acre and followed by a crop of 25, of the 218 sheep that give him such good fleeces, and as we listen and glance around we recognize in him an intelligent, enterprising and tidy farmer.

If we regretted any little event on our trip, it was the absence of D. O. Taft from his farm at the time we called. We, however, noticed the elegant home in which he lives, the beautifully located large farm that he works so profitably, the number and completeness of his barns and sheds, and then think of the years, the labor, and the money that it has cost to bring it into its present shape. Everything appeared to be well kept and cared for at this place.

J. Irwin Van Keuren has a farm of 320 acres, of which we got a good view by walking to the highest part, "Lookout Point." Some portion of the farm is rolling, with table and lower lands. There are still 100 acres of heavy timber standing, which we think would better pay the owner to clear, crop, and have in grass for cattle, which must in the near future take precedence in this state, if profit and less labor are desired.

Butter—Market overstocked. Fine creamery has sold 150,000 lb. at 13¢ per lb. to 15¢ per lb. for 10 days.

Oats—Dull and lower. No. 2 white were offered at 38¢, light mixed at 37c, and No. 2 mixed at 35¢ to 36¢.

Barley—Very quiet. State is quoted at \$1 1/20 per cent for fair to good samples, and Canada \$1 1/20 to 1/25.

Rye—Under large receipts the market ruled dull and lower. No. 2 sold at 40¢, and new mixed at 40¢.

Wheat—The week has opened with a weak and almost panicky market. The bears are talking of a decline of 10¢ per bu., from present values, now that the Anhui-Russian war is regarded as settled. Price declined steadily, and closed very low. Lower prices predicted. Values on some grades show a decline since our last report. Quotations yesterday were as follows:

Michigan white wheat, stone process	\$4.75	25
Michigan white wheat, roller process	5.00	25
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